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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1781.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 17th day of May, 1781, the following plan was submitted to the conſideration of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled.

PLAN for eſtabliſhing a NATIONAL BANK, for the United States of North-America.

I. THAT a ſubſcription be opened for four hundred thouſand dollars, in ſhares of four hundred dollars each, to be paid in gold or ſilver.

II. That the ſubſcription be paid into the hands of George Clymer, and John Nixon, Eſquires, or their Agents.

III. That every ſubſcriber, of leſs than five ſhares, pay the whole ſum on the day of his ſubſcription.

IV. That every ſubſcriber of five ſhares, or upwards, pay one half the ſum, on the day of his ſubſcription, and the other half within three months of that day.

V. That every holder of a ſhare ſhall be entitled to vote by himſelf, his Agent, or proxy properly appointed, at all elections of Directors, and that he have as many votes as he holds ſhares, and that every ſubſcriber may ſell or transfer his ſhare or ſhares, at his pleaſure, the transfer being made in the bank books, in preſence and with the approbation of the proprietor, or his lawful attorney, the purchaſer then to become entitled to the right of voting, &c.

VI. That there be twelve Directors choſen from among thoſe entitled to vote, who at their firſt meeting ſhall chooſe one as Preſident.

VII. That there be a meeting of the Directors quarterly, for the purpoſe of regulating the affairs of the Bank, and ſeven of the Directors to make a Board, and that the Board have power to adjourn from time to time.

VIII. That the Board of Directors determine the manner of doing buſineſs, and the rules and forms to be purſued, appoint the various officers which they may find neceſſary, and diſpoſe of the money and credit of the Bank, for the intereſt and benefit of the proprietors, and make from time to time ſuch dividends, out of the profits, as they may think proper.

IX. That the Board be empowered, from time to time, to open new ſubſcriptions for the purpoſe of encreaſing the capital of the Bank, on ſuch terms and conditions as they ſhall think proper.

X. That the Board ſhall at every quarterly meeting chooſe two Directors, to inſpect and controul the buſineſs of the Bank, for the enſuing three months.

XI. That the Inſpectors ſo choſen ſhall on the evening of every day, Sundays excepted, deliver to the Superintendant of the finances of America, a ſtate of the caſh account, and of the notes iſſued and received.

XII. That the bank notes, payable on demand, ſhall by law be made receivable in the duties and taxes of every State in the union, and from the reſpective States, by the treaſury of the United States, as ſpecie.

XIII. That the Superintendant of the finances of America ſhall have a right, at all times, to examine into the affairs of the Bank, and for that purpoſe ſhall have acceſs to all the books and papers.

XIV. That any Director or officer of the Bank, who ſhall convert any of the property, monies or credits thereof to his own uſe, or ſhall any other way be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, ſhall forfeit all his ſhare or ſtock to the company.

XV. That laws ſhall be paſſed making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to commit ſuch fraud or embezzlement.

XVI. That the ſubſcribers ſhall be incorporated under the name of The Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America.

XVII. That none of the Directors ſhall be entitled to any pecuniary advantage for his attendance on the duties of his office as Director, or Preſident, or Inſpector, unleſs an alteration, in this reſpect, ſhall hereafter be made, by the conſent of a majority of the ſtock holders, at a general election.

XVIII. That as ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall be filled, George Clymer and John Nixon, Eſquires, ſhall publiſh a liſt of the names and ſums reſpectively ſubſcribed, with the place of abode of the ſubſcribers, and appoint a day for the choice of Directors, to whom, when choſen, they ſhall deliver over the money by them received.

On the 26th day of May, 1781, after maturely conſidering the above plan, Congreſs came to the following reſolutions on that ſubject.

By the UNITED STATES in Congreſs aſſembled, May 26, 1781.

Reſolved, That Congreſs do approve of the plan for eſtabliſhing a National Bank in theſe United States, ſubmitted to their conſideration by Mr. Robert Morris, the 17th May, 1781, and that they will promote and ſupport the ſame, by ſuch ways and means, from time to time, as may apear neceſſary for the inſtitution, and be conſiſtent with the public good.

Reſolved, That the ſubſcribers to the ſaid Bank ſhall be incorporated, agreeable to the principles and terms of the plan, under the name of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, ſo ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall be filled, the Directors and Preſident choſen, and application for the purpoſe be made to Congreſs, by the Preſident and Directors elected.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States, by proper laws for that purpoſe, to provide, that no other Bank or Bankers ſhall be eſtabliſhed or permitted within the ſaid States, reſpectively, during the war.

Reſolved, That the notes hereafter to be iſſued by the ſaid Bank, payable on demand, ſhall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties and debts due, or that may become due or payable to the United States.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will recommend to the ſeveral legiſlatures to paſs laws, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any perſon to counterfeit bank notes, or to paſs ſuch notes, knowing them to be counterfeit; alſo, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any Preſident, Inſpector, Director, officer or ſervant of the Bank, to convert any of the property, money, or credit of the ſaid Bank to his own uſe, or in any other way to be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, by an officer or ſervant of the ſaid Bank.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

This acquieſcence of the ſupreme repreſentatives of America gives ſuch weight to the reaſonings on that ſubject, as carries with it the fulleſt conviction.

It is not therefore to enforce but to explain the plan, that I have taken the liberty to ſubmit the following obſervations.

The four firſt articles relate to the ſtock and the means of obtaining it---Four hundred thouſand dollars are named, becauſe it is conceived that ſuch ſum will be ſpeedily and readily ſubſcribed. How far it may be adequate to the purpoſes in view, or how much greater ſum might have been ſubſcribed, are unneceſſary queſtions. Let us at preſent make uſe of the reſources clearly in our power, and if (as is moſt probable) thoſe reſources ſhall on experiment appear greater than at preſent, then, according to the ninth article, the operation may be further extended, ſo as fully to anſwer the end propoſed.

The gentlemen named to receive the ſubſcriptions are the preſent Directors of the Pennſylvania Bank. As this buſineſs muſt of neceſſity be, in the preſent inſtance, tranſacted by private perſons, and as they are generally known in that line, they naturally preſent themſelves to our conſideration; their private characters will give additional weight to all their exertions.

The eighteenth article points out the mode of delivering the buſineſs over out of their hands into thoſe of the proper officers.

The ſixteenth article, which provides for the incorporation, is of ſuch apparent propriety that nothing need be ſaid upon that ſubject. And the fifth article, deſignating the rights of the ſtock holders, is founded on principles ſo well known, underſtood and felt throughout America, that explanations or arguments would be ſuperfluous.

The ſixth, ſeventh, eighth and tenth articles contain the outlines of the civil government of the Corporation after it ſhall have been formed; as the holders will not only be numerous, but be ſcattered through this country, and perhaps ſome of them reſide in Europe, it will be impoſſible for them to manage, in perſon, their own intereſts, the common doctrine of repreſentation, therefore becomes neceſſary; how properly that doctrine is applied, is ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe who may chuſe to become concerned. In confidence, however, that they will be convinced, proper care is taken of individual intereſts as well as of the general concern.

The ſeventeenth article is framed according to our preſent ſituation, and what is conceived to be the diſpoſition of mens minds to purſue the public intereſt. If time and circumſtances ſhall, by rendering the duties more laborious, or from any other cauſe require an alteration, the means of making it are provided for.

The twelfth article is intended to give, on the part of government, that credit to bank-notes, which the intereſt and convenience of individuals will naturally lead them to give in their turn. It is intended that the government ſhall derive advantages from this inſtitution; government therefore ſhould ſupport it: Not indeed by attempts to compel the acceptance of bank-notes; this would be equally unneceſſary and unjuſt, but merely by receiving a medium, the value of which is unqueſtionable.

The fourteenth article contains that common proviſion againſt counterfeits, which the villainy of a part of mankind has moſt unhappily compelled all governments to make in the like caſes.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſubject---it is neceſſary to obſerve, that when the credit of a bank is fully eſtabliſhed, and it is known to poſſeſs conſiderable funds, the notes will not only have an equal currency with gold and ſilver, but even be preferred to thoſe precious metals. Theſe notes are more portable, they are not like hard money, liable to be clipped, or otherwiſe fraudulently reduced; the care taken by Bankers, for their own ſakes, and the private checks they uſe and continually vary, provide much more effectually againſt counterfeits, than can be done by any kind of coinage, and the certainty of receiving gold and ſilver on demand takes away the poſſibility of depreciation.

The credit of bank paper from theſe circumſtances has always been very great in every country where Banks have been eſtabliſhed. It is therefore almoſt reduced to a certainty, that it will be ſo in America; for in all reaſoning on this ſubject, our ſureſt guide is experience.

To prevent the Bank from abuſing public confidence, the eleventh and thirteenth articles are provided, by which the Superintendant of the finances of the United States is enabled to ſee all their operations; of courſe, from the deep intereſt which government muſt have in the integrity of their conduct, he will take care that they do not ſwell their paper circulation beyond the reaſonable bounds, which their capital will juſtify.

The Congreſs have entered ſo fully into the force of this reaſoning, as wiſely to provide by the third reſolution againſt attempts, which private perſons might make of a ſimilar nature, and with equal propriety have extended the reſtriction only during the continuance of the war, leaving to a future period the proviſions which may then become neceſſary.

The fourteenth and fifteenth articles contain cautionary proviſions, equally beneficial to the corporation and to the public at large---Proviſions, which are certainly founded in the moſt evident juſtice. For, however proper it may be to mingle all poſſible mildneſs in the criminal law of a country, it cannot admit of a doubt, that the flagant breach of the greateſt public truſts ought to receive the extremeſt puniſhments which can be inflicted by human laws.

To aſk the end which it is propoſed to anſwer by this inſtitution of a Bank, is merely to call the public attention to the ſituation of our affairs. A depreciating paper currency has unhappily been the ſource of infinite private miſchiefs, numberleſs frauds, and the greateſt diſtreſs—the national calamities have moved with an equal pace—and the public credit has received the deepeſt injury. This is a circumſtance ſo unuſual in republican governments, that we may boldly affirm, it cannot continue one moment after the ſeveral legiſlatures ſhall have determined to take thoſe vigorous and effectual meaſures, to which the public voice now loudly commands their attention. In the mean time, the exigencies of the United States require an anticipation of our revenues, while at the ſame time, there is not ſuch confidence eſtabliſhed as will call out for that purpoſe the funds of individual citizens. The uſe, then, of a Bank is, to aid the government by their monies and credit, for which they will have every proper reward and ſecurity. To gain from individuals that credit, which property, abilities and integrity never fail to command.

To ſupply the loſs of that paper money which, becoming more and more uſeleſs, calls every day more loudly for its final redemption, and to give new ſpring to commerce, in the moment, when, by the removal of all reſtrictions, the citizens of America ſhall enjoy and poſſeſs that freedom for which they contend.

In return for theſe benefits the ſubſcribers, as the will be entitled to, ſo they will receive that advantage from this inveſtment of their capital, which has invariably attended the buſineſs of Banking in every free commercial country.

It might be expected that ſome addreſs ſhould be made to the patriotiſm of the public on this occaſion; but this is needleſs; let the meaſure be examined, and let it be ſupported only ſo far as it is reaſonable, uſeful and juſt.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1781.

THE Office in this City for taking Subſcriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened, at the Houſe of Mr. Benjamin Fuller, in Front-ſtreet, below the Draw-bridge.

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

In purſuance of an Order of the *Court of Quarter Seſſions* of Northampton county,

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN HENRY HILLMAN, late of Whitehall townſhip, Northampton county, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, or otherwiſe, are to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 18th day of June next, to the houſe of Michael Shneider, in ſaid townſhip, in order that the ſame may be laid before the Court.

MICHAEL SHNEIDER,
PETER DRECHSLER,
BARTHEL HUBER.

May 26, 1781. ¶ tw.

WAS taken up on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, near the ten mile ſtone at Pennypack, A HORSE and MARE, ſuppoſed to belong up the country, but came laſt from Frankford; the horſe is a black, 14 hands and an half high, 14 years old, paces and trots, carries low, a ſhort ſwitch tail, both hind feet and off fore foot white, no brand, a large ſtar, lame in the near hind leg, and ſhod before; the mare a light ſorrel, 9 years old, natural pacer, better than 14 hands high, good ſpirits, but carries low, bald face, long tail, and is lame in the off fore foot, no ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

May 21, 1781. JOHN HOLMES. ¶

A QUANTITY OF

Good Illinois Beaver

To be ſold by JAMES MONTGOMERY.

LONDON.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Jovis, 25 Januarii, 1781.

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and for having been pleaſed to communicate to this houſe your Majeſty's public declaration, ſetting forth the cauſes and motives which have obliged your Majeſty to direct letters of marque and general repriſals to be iſſued againſt the States-General of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects.

"We obſerve, with much concern, and juſt indignation, that the governing part of a nation, whom the ties of common intereſt, and the faith of mutual engagements, ſhould have made a ſincere friend, has employed the moſt hoſtile and pernicious means to annoy an ancient Ally, by leaguing with your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects, and furniſhing conſtant and effectual aids to your inveterate enemies.

"We acknowledge with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, your Majeſty's wiſdom, in endeavouring to bring the States General back to thoſe principles which they have deſerted, and in the reluctance you have ſhewn to proceed to hoſtile meaſures againſt a ſtate, connected with this country by the cloſeſt ties of mutual intereſt. Your Majeſty's great moderation and forbearance ſtrongly aggravate their conduct, which made the preſent rupture indiſpenſably neceſſary

"We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall, with the warmeſt and moſt dutiful zeal, give every ſupport to thoſe vigorous meaſures, which your Majeſty has determined to purſue. We are ſenſible they are founded in juſtice and wiſdom, and are ſuch as the honour of your Majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of the nation require."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

"I THANK you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

"I have the fulleſt reliance on your ſupport; and I truſt that the vigorous exertions I am determined to make will, under the providence of God, defeat the deſigns of all my enemies, and procure to my people the bleſſings of a ſafe and honourable peace."

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and for having been pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe your Majeſty's public declaration, of the cauſes and motives which have obliged your Majeſty to direct letters of marque and general repriſals to be iſſued againſt the States General of the United Provinces and their ſubjects.

"Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we take a moſt ſincere part in the concern and regret which your Majeſty expreſſes, for the unavoidable neceſſity of hoſtile meaſures againſt the ancient friends and natural allies of your kingdoms.

"We acknowledge, with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, the wiſdom and moderation of your Majeſty's conduct, in uſing every endeavour, before your Majeſty proceeded to extremities, to prevail on the States General to revert to that ſyſtem of ſound policy which uſed to govern their councils in the beſt times of the Republic, and which formed and eſtabliſhed her union with Great-Britain, for the common intereſt and mutual ſafety of both countries.

"We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that your faithful Commons will, with a firm and determined reſolution, ſupport your Majeſty againſt all your enemies, in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war, for the maintenance of the honour of your crown, and of the rights and intereſts of your people."

NEW-YORK, May 30.

On Monday laſt arrived in town Lieut. Noble, Aid de Camp to Major General Philips, with an account that the General was taken very ill on James River the 10th inſt. and a violent fever inſuing baffled all the means uſed for his recovery; on the 15th he expired, moſt ſincerely and univerſally regretted.

We have the pleaſure to pronounce the ſafe arrival of Earl Cornwallis, with the Britiſh troops at Peterſburg, in Virginia, on the 19th inſtant. After the detachment of the royal army under the command of Major General Philips, and Brigadier General Arnold, had perfected the deſtruction of a fleet of ſhips, veſſels, ſhip-yards, barracks, mills, warehouſes, tobacco, ſtores and proviſions on James River, it is ſaid, a diſpatch was received from his Lordſhip (as the troops were on their return down the river) intimating the Earl's approach with his victorious legions, which occaſioned the two Generals immediate return with their forces to Peterſburg, where they waited Lord Cornwallis's propoſed appearance, this event happened as abovementioned about a fortnight ago; when both detachments joining, formed a large and moſt efficient army of healthy, well provided, invincible veteran battalions.

By the lateſt accounts from South-Carolina, we are informed that Lord Rawdon has been joined by the 64th battalion, Colonel Watſon's light-infantry, and ſeveral other corps, which had greatly augmented his forces ſince the victory over Mr. Green, on the 25th ult.

A gentleman from Cheſapeak informs us, that Lord Cornwallis left Halifax in North-Carolina on the 15th inſtant, and joined the army under Brigadier-General Arnold on the 19th. Major General Leſlie, and Brigadier General O'Hara, accompanied his Lordſhip; all the General Officers, and indeed the whole army, were in excellent health. Great numbers of the inhabitants joined the Britiſh troops, ſo that his Lordſhips numbers were vaſtly increaſed.

A letter from England, by way of the Weſt-Indies, informs us, that a Convention was to aſſemble at Vienna, on the 1ſt of May, for the re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace in Europe (in which America, after all the Congreſs's exertions for independence, is to be conſidered as a part of the realm of Britain) under the mediation of the principal powers of Europe: At the head of this Convention is the Emperor of Germany.

By a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies we are informed, that a French fleet from Europe, conſiſting of at leaſt 22 ſail of line of battle ſhips, convoying a number of tranſports, and their Weſt-India trade, fell in with three of Sir Samuel Hood's diviſion, part of Sir George Rodney's command, viz. the Ruſſel, the Centaur, and another ſhip, all of 74 guns; they had the good fortune, after the moſt gallant exertions, to eſcape from this immenſe ſuperiority. The commander of the Centaur 'tis ſaid was killed, and much execution done on board each of theſe *ſeemingly devoted* ſhips: However, two days notable exertion of all hands at St. Euſtatius reſtored the moſt injured ſhip (the Ruſſel) to a perfect fitneſs for reſuming her ſtation in Sir George's line of battle.

By the prize from Port L'Orient we are informed, that Admiral Darby had arrived and effectually relieved the garriſon at Gibraltar, without any moleſtation from his enemies. It is ſaid the Spaniſh fleet (after all their vauntings) at firſt ſight of him, fled and took ſhelter in Cadiz Bay.

CHATHAM, *May* 30.

The refugees, after burning their huts on Bergen-Point, as mentioned ſome time ſince, proceeded to Fort-Lee, with an intention to fortify and take poſt there; but the militia in that quarter, not liking ſuch a band of thieves for their neighbours, turned out with ſpirit, and prevented them from erecting any works until a detachment from the army arrived, when Mr. Ward, following the example of Sir Harry, made a *moon-ſhine* retreat to the Half-way meadow on the Bergen ſhore, where it is ſuppoſed they will fortify.

As it is ſuppoſed that the enemy muſt ſoon leave New-York, and it being probable that previous to this event they will attempt to diſtreſs the inhabitants by entering this State and driving off all kinds of cattle, the militia are particularly requeſted to have themſelves in readineſs to make ſuch powerful oppoſition to thoſe freebooters, upon their landing, as will oblige them to repent their expedition, and purchaſe their plunder at a dear price.

In the debate in the Houſe of Commons on the 25th of January laſt, Lord North, towards the concluſion of his ſpeech, ſaid, "My regret at the Dutch war has been already profeſſed; the intereſts of the two countries are inſeparable, and we ſhould in prudence unite to ſtem a torrent which threatens deſtruction to all Europe! A ſpeedy reconciliation between us, therefore, I ardently wiſh for.—I would not chuſe to ſee Holland diſtreſſed; nay, I will go further, even at this moment, after every provocation, were it poſſible that country ſhould be attacked by France and Spain, I would adviſe, to defend and ſupport her with the whole power of this monarchy."

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

MESSAGE *from the Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council, to the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania, in General aſſembly met.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE exigencies of the State, the requiſitions of Congreſs, and the repreſentation of the Commander in Chief of the fœderal army, have made it indiſpenſably neceſſary to convene you before the time of your adjournment.

We have endeavoured to execute the laws you have enacted, to furniſh the ſupplies required, to recruit the Pennſylvania line, and to ſupport the frontiers, by ſuch means as you have put into our hands, for theſe important purpoſes. But after devoting our beſt abilities, and utmoſt attention, we find ſo much in the former to be amended and altered, and ſo much in the latter to be ſupplied, that a farther progreſs, without the aid of the Legiſlature, would have involved the State in difficulties, which prudence, wiſdom and firmneſs may now remove, but which time and inattention may ripen into incurable evils. That of a depreciation of our State currency is the moſt alarming. Having ſeen and felt its ruinous conſequences on the Continental money, in the loſs of public confidence, the violation of private honeſty, and the diſtreſſes it has brought on the moſt virtuous part of the community, and which an unconquerable love of their country, could alone enable them to ſupport, we could not ſee this fatal malady again ſapping the vitals of public credit and future reſources, without giving the alarm, and calling upon you, who alone poſſeſs the conſtitutional powers of prevention and relief. It cannot be denied by the moſt ſelfiſh, factious or diſaffected, that the exportation of the produce of the country is great, the returns quick and profitable, that Providence has bleſſed us with plentiful crops, and that preſent proſpects are unuſually rich, and it muſt equally be admitted, that the army, the government, and public creditors, feel all the effects of real, undiſſembled poverty. That the ſenſe of individuals (if we may judge by their conduct) and the ſenſe of the Legiſlature, ſo materially differ, with reſpect to paper money, that it muſt be wholly laid aſide, or ſupported by more general approbation and concurrence. And that ſome meaſures muſt be immediately adopted to relieve the preſent neceſſities, more adequate to the end than thoſe which have been lately attempted; or the conſequences are too obvious, and too alarming, to need enumeration or deſcription.

We have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the line is again formed into reſpectable ſtrength, and that a detachment, under the command of General Wayne, has marched to the relief of our ſuffering brethren in the Southern States. In appointments and equipment we can juſtly ſay, our troops have never taken the field in a more reſpectable condition, and we have no doubt they will prove a moſt valuable, as well as conſiderable reinforcement to the ſouthern army.

We muſt beg leave to remind you, that by a law of the State, the Aſſembly ſhould at every ſeſſion fix the pay of the militia, but it has been omitted for two ſeſſions; while ſo great a part of the community, and thoſe of the moſt property and conſideration, exempt themſelves from this duty, it cannot be expected, that the poor and middling claſs of people will chearfully perform it for the trifling ſums they receive, or be ſatisfied with the ſmall compoſition made by the delinquents.

There are conſiderable numbers of priſoners drawn into the State by the orders of Congreſs, which require conſtant guards; there are alſo occaſional ſervices to be rendered; and the diſtance of our line adds a new and forcible conſideration to keep the militia on a reſpectable footing, as our principal dependance, in caſe of invaſion or other public neceſſity.

It would exceed the limits of an addreſs to enter into a farther detail. The Secretary will lay before you ſundry important papers, and this Board will chearfully make ſuch farther communications as may be neceſſary.

And we moſt earneſtly entreat you, gentlemen, in this ſeſſion, to lay aſide all other conſiderations, which do not tend to the eſtabliſhment of public credit, the ſupply of the army, the relief of the frontiers, and the maintenance of civil government, all which now depend upon the iſſue of your deliberations. The eyes of the people of this State, and of all America, are upon you, and we truſt, they will not be diſappointed, in the hopes they have formed of the wiſdom, firmneſs, and integrity of your meaſures.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, May 31, 1781. JOSEPH REED, *Preſident.*

On Sunday laſt arrived here the privateer brigantine Holker, Captain Keane, from Martinico, by which veſſel we have the important intelligence of the arrival of the grand French fleet at that place from France. Mr. Rivington, ſome time ſince, informed us that the Holker was ſafely moored in St. Lucia, prize to his Majeſty's frigate Fox---but it appears, by her arrival here, that ſhe has outwitted the Britiſh Reynard.

By the Martinico Gazette of the third of May, we learn that the Count de Graſſe being arrived with his fleet in the Weſt-Indies, he immediately went in purſuit of the Britiſh under Sir Sam. Hood, which he found cruiſing off Point Negres, upon Cape-Salomon; it conſiſted of ſeventeen ſhips of the line, two frigates, and an armed veſſel. The Count placed his convoy between his fleet and the ſhore, and by manœuvres his headmoſt ſhips cut off the communication of the Britiſh with the canal of St. Lucia. The Count then bore down upon the Britiſh fleet; and on the 27th of April, at half after ten, A. M. the action began with long ſhot; and was very ſevere from half after eleven until two in the afternoon, when the Engliſh, obſerving the four ſhips under M. Albert St. Hippolite to advance from Fort-Royal Bay, ſheered off, and ſteered W. S. W. The Count purſued them in full ſail. All the ſpectators of the action agree that two or three of the Britiſh ſhips were very much damaged. There were other reports at Martinico about the engagement, but not being to be depended upon, the Printer did not inſert them, and waited for the particulars from the gentlemen who had ſhared in the glory and danger of the day. All he could then ſay for certain was, that the French flag was triumphant, and the Britiſh fled. On Monday, at three P. M. a heavy fire was heard at the heights of Fort-Royal, which ſeemed to come from the S. W. It was alſo heard again in the evening, and continued until Tueſday morning, from which it was ſuppoſed the Britiſh were attempting to regain St. Lucia, the garriſon of which was weak, great part being on board the fleet.

The Marquis of Caſtries (miniſter of the marine) came himſelf to Breſt, to expidite the ſailing of the grand fleet, which was in a ſhort time ready to ſail. And on the 22d of March, M. le Count de Graſſe ſailed from Breſt with thirty ſail of the line, and above two hundred tranſports and merchantmen. At a certain latitude he ſent off five ſail of the line for the Eaſt-Indies, under Commodore de Suffren; two frigates and ſome armed ſhips for the coaſt of Senegal; and five ſhips of the line, under M. de Barras, and forty two ſail of tranſports with fourteen battalions, to reinforce M. de Rochambeau at Rhode-Iſland.

The vigilance and bravery of M. le Count de Graſſe deſerve the moſt grateful acknowledgments of the nation in general, and the merchants in particular. During the voyage, he never ſuffered one of the fleet to be out of ſight, and the heavy ſailors he ordered to be towed by others, in which his own veſſel ſet the example by taking two into tow. He carried ſafe into Fort Royal 153 tranſports and merchantmen, not having loſt a ſingle veſſel upon his paſſage.—Juſt before the Count left Breſt, they had received the agreeable intelligence of her Majeſty's pregnancy.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated May 3.

"Our numerous and much deſired convoy has at length arrived under circumſtances the moſt fortunate and flattering.

"To have a paſſage from Breſt but of 37 days, without loſing a ſingle veſſel of the convoy; to find the enemy at the port ready to oppoſe the entrance of it, to engage them, force them to fly, and then purſue them, are events which cannot but be glorious to the Count de Graſſe.

"The active ſpirit of our General impels him to the field. Orders are given for the embarkation of 40 large cannon, 12 mortars, and all the apparatus for a ſiege, with all kinds of ammunition. Nine hundred of the regiment of Auxorois will embark to-morrow, and the reſt of the troops immediately follow. The intended expedition is againſt St. Lucia, where there remains but a garriſon of 1200 men; the fleet having taken on board 800 to compleat its compliment. The Engliſh ſquadron was ſtationed at that iſland, to cover and protect it, but our fleet, from a happy manœuvre, has deprived them of this advantage. It was expected they would have arrived by the Dominica channel, where the Engliſh waited to receive them, but to their great diſappointment they came the contrary way, and drove the Engliſh from their ſtation.

"Rodney is now at Statia, dividing the ſpoils of the poor Dutch and Americans, and Hood, who commanded the Engliſh fleet, is gone down to inform him of his miſcarriage, and make him tremble for the fate of his capture. This iſland is garriſoned by 1300 men, under the command of General Vaughan, who has fortified the hill in ſuch a manner that it is now deemed impregnable. It is expected the lower town will be ſet on fire.

"The diviſion of Monſ. de Barras, conſiſting of five ſhips of the line, with 14 battalions, left the fleet in the latitude of the weſtern iſlands, deſtined for America, to reinforce the army on that ſtation."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, dated May 8.

"Count de Graſſe has returned from his purſuit of the enemy. It was not conſiſtent with the intended operations of the fleet to continue the chace, from the difficulty and delay that would attend the beating up to windward.

"The troops deſtined for the attack of St. Lucia are all embarked, and got under way yeſterday evening; they conſiſt of 4000 men; the fleet take their departure this morning. May heaven inſure the ſucceſs of this expedition. If abilities, as a General, and merit as a man, can command it, we have nothing to fear for our brave commander.

"It is expected that Rodney will ſoon make his appearance with his whole fleet, in order to attempt the ſalvation of St Lucia."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinico, May 1, 1781.

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure I now acquaint you, that on the 26th ultimo a cutter arrived here from the French fleet. The General diſpatched her back the ſame evening, with information of the enemy's force and poſition, being 17 ſail of the line and 3 frigates, then lying to leeward of Fort-Royal. The timely arrival of this intelligence produced a moſt happy manœuvre on the part of the French.

"The Britiſh, ignorant of their real force, and expecting they would come through the channel of Dominique, continually paraded between Fort Royal and St. Pierre,

with all the conſequential inſolence, with which the ſucceſs of their inglorious repriſals on the Dutch ſettlements could poſſibly inſpire them; till, on Sunday morning, the Count De Graſſe, having left the flutes and frigates to guard the tranſports, intercepted them in the channel of St. Lucia. At 8 o'clock A. M. the headmoſt diviſion of the French began to attack the rear of the Britiſh, compoſed of nine of their ſtrongeſt ſhips, which went rather from the wind, with a view of drawing the attention of the French from their convoy, then juſt heaving in ſight. By this means they avoided coming to a cloſe and general engagement.

"At 3 P. M. the tranſports having all got ſafe into Fort Royal Bay, and four men of war coming out to join the French fleet, which had formed the line of battle, at the diſtance of about a league from the Engliſh, the latter put before the wind, and the French after them, with ſtuding ſails, and every thing they could carry. I was in the channel during part of the action, but clouds of ſmoke, which obſcured the horizon, prevented me from diſtinguiſhing the event more particularly. Many of the more early ſpectators aſſured me that two of the enemy's ſhips were very conſiderably damaged.

"The troops are now embarking from hence, to Fort Royal, to join thoſe arrived in the fleet (conſiſting of Count Dillon's, and recruits to the number of 4000.) Together about 7000. The defenceleſs ſituation of St. Lucia (the ſoldiers of which garriſon are moſtly on board the fleet) leaves not the leaſt reaſon to doubt that an expedition is on foot againſt that iſland. We expect much from the enterpriſing and active diſpoſition of the General de Bouillie, eſpecially as a good underſtanding happily ſubſiſts between him and the Admiral, Count de Graſſe."

LIST *of the* FRENCH FLEET, *commanded by* COUNT DE GRASSE.

SQUADRON *of the* WHITE.

Names.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Zele,	74	De Preville.
Le Scipion,	74	De Clavilles.
Le Northumberland,	74	De Brigueville.
La Ville de Paris,	100	Count de Graſſe, De St. Ceſaire.
Le Sceptre,	74	De Vaudreuil.
L'Hector,	74	D'Alains.
L'Magnanime,	74	Le Begue.

SQUADRON *of the* BLUE *and* WHITE.

Le Citoyen,	74	D'Ethy.
Le Glorieux,	74	D'Eſcars.
Le Languedoc,	80	Baron d'Arros.
Le Souverain,	74	De Glandevez.
Le Diademe,	74	De Montecler.
L'Auguſte,	80	De Bougainville.

SQUADRON *of the* BLUE.

Le Marſeilles,	74	De Caſtellane.
Le Vaillant,	64	De Marigny.
La Bourgogne,	74	De Charritte.
Le Cæſar,	74	D'Epinouſe.
L'Hercule,	74	De Turpin.
L'Pluton,	80	D'Albert.
Le Saint Eſprit,	80	De Chabert.

JOINED *from* FORT-ROYAL, *by*

La Victoire,	74	D'Abert de St. Hippolite.
Le Solitaire,	64	De Cice Champion.
Le Reflechi,	64	De Boades.
Le Caton,	64	De Trammond.

FRIGATES.

La Mede,	36 twelves,	De la Ville Bouquet.
La Diligente,	32 nines,	De Mortineſt.
L'Aigretta,	32 ditto,	De Traveſſe.

CUTTERS.

L'Alerte,	De Chabonne.
Le Pandour,	De Graſſe.

At FORT-ROYAL.

Le Minotaur,	74	Flutes.
L'Union,	64	
Le Fier,	50	
Two Eaſt-Indiamen,	64 each.	

Experiment, of 50 guns, commanded by Martelli.

L'Indiſcret,	Frigates.
La Senſible,	
La Dedaigneuſe,	
Eagle,	18 Sloop of war.

St. Pierre, Martinico, May 1, 1781.

A veſſel which arrived here on Sunday laſt from St. Thomas's, after a paſſage of 16 days, brings us the following account of the damage ſuſtained by the Britiſh fleet in the late engagement off Martinico:--- The Ruſſel arrived at St. Euſtatia two days after the action, with five feet water in her hold, and landed 130 wounded officers and men. The Torbay and another ſhip arrived at St. Kitt's, the firſt having received ſeven ſhot between wind and water, and thirty odd in other parts of her hull: An officer of this ſhip wrote to his friend, that the above ſhip had diſcharged forty broadſides, and leaves it to his friend to judge the damage the fleet muſt have ſuſtained, when only that ſingle ſhip had been ſo much hurt.

This veſſel alſo brings us an account of the landing 8000 French troops at St. Lucia, and that the reduction of that iſland was very generally believed to be not far diſtant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Kitts to his friend at St. Thomas's, dated May 14, 1781.

"An expreſs arrived here yeſterday to Admiral Rodney, acquainting him of 8000 French troops being landed at St. Lucia. Rodney is now to windward, or any where, but where he ſhould be. The Torbay is at Old Road, and four more of the fleet at Montſerrat, watering."

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua) May* 8, 1781.

Yeſterday arrived here his Majeſty's packet Antelope, Captain Kempthorn, with the March Mail. She ſailed from Falmouth the 13th of March, and will proceed tomorrow evening for Montſerrat, St. Chriſtophers, St. Euſtatius and Jamaica, and thence to England.

Captain Kempthorn fell in with the Engliſh ſquadron, under the command of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, off Martinico, ſoon after they had got notice of the approach of Monſieur la Touche Treville, and ſaw the whole engagement. We are ſorry to underſtand from his account, that notwithſtanding the Engliſh, and more eſpecially the two Admirals, Hood and Drake, acquitted themſelves with the utmoſt gallantry and good conduct, yet they were obliged at length to give way to the ſuperior force of the enemy. Captain Kempthorn ſays, however, that the retreat was effected in the beſt poſſible order, and that ſo far from the enemy's having any reaſonable ground for triumph, nothing could be more evident than, that if our brave Admirals had been nearly equal in force, the affair would have terminated gloriouſly for them, and fortunately for their country.

Perſons who judge only from events may conſider this as the mere fanfaronnade of a news-writer; but we have every imaginable reaſon to believe, that when the particulars of the action come to be minutely inveſtigated, it will appear that the honour of the Britiſh flag has ſuffered no diſgrace upon this occaſion, but that every thing which could be done by a fleet ſo much inferior in real efficient force as was that of Admiral Hood to Monſieur la Touche Treville's, was done in the late engagement.

It does not yet appear that any ſhips were taken or deſtroyed on either ſide; nor do we hear that any of our fleet have ſuffered ſeverely, except the Ruſſel, which was obliged to bear away for St. Euſtatius; and even her damages, great as they were at the time, muſt have been of ſuch a nature as to admit of a very ſpeedy repair, if it be true, as we hear, that ſhe is one of the reinforcement which Admiral Rodney had ſailed with from St. Euſtatius, to the aſſiſtance of Sir Samuel—We ſincerely wiſh that the gallant veteran may happily effect this junction, and that he may take ample ſatisfaction for the late unavoidable failure on the part of his brave colleagues. [The name of Monſieur Treville is here inſerted inſtead of that of the Count de Graſſe.]

From the ANTIGUA CHRONICLE *of May* 8.

To the EDITOR.

THE horrors of war, and rigours of conqueſt, have been exceedingly mitigated and alleviated in this humane and enlightened age.

Independent of conſiderations ſuggeſted by humanity, and ſanctioned by natural juſtice, this change in the conduct of war is perfectly conſiſtent with good policy.

It is now, I believe, an eſtabliſhed maxim in all civilized ſtates, that when a territory is invaded and ſubdued, *even without capitulation*, the conquered ſhall be treated with all the indulgence and lenity, which the preſervation of the conqueſt, and *a moderate* exertion of the rights of the conquered, will admit of.

It might reaſonably be expected, in ſuch inſtances, that in proportion as the conqueror has experienced and enjoyed the bleſſings of liberty, as protecting his life and property, he would be diſpoſed to extend that bleſſing to others; and conſequently, that the ſubjects of Great-Britain muſt ever be the moſt merciful and generous conquerors.

To the honour of our country be it ſaid, Britiſh conquerors have, in general, verified the obſervation; and I do not recollect more than two inſtances as exceptions; I mean the conduct of the commander of the army at the Havannah laſt war, and of the chief naval and army commanders employed in the late *ſeizure* of St. Euſtatius.

Independent of the ſufferings of many individuals, well authenticated, the publick memorials of the Engliſh merchants and Jews afford a ſtrong preſumptive proof, that perſons of every deſcription, who were ſo unfortunate as to reſide on that iſland when it was inveſted, have moſt ſeverely felt the effects of a rigid exertion of military power and authority.

Retaining a decent reſpect for the King's delegated authority, it is, I conceive, incumbent on us to vindicate the national character, at the ſame time that we prudently endeavour to avert the effects of a ſevere retribution, ſhould this iſland, by the fortune of war, become ſubject to France or Holland.

I would therefore, through the channel of your paper, very humbly hint a wiſh, that our legiſlature, by a public reſolve of both Houſes, ſhould, in the moſt explicit terms, expreſs our abhorrence of ſuch direct and manifold violations of the rights of humanity, and of the laws of nations.

Should it be alledged that ſuch a public declaration may be conſtrued into diſreſpect for the King, whoſe paternal care and bounty we have ſo lately experienced; I anſwer, that it would a groſs affront to our gracious Sovereign to ſuppoſe he would give his countenance and ſanction to oppreſſion and injuſtice. I am,

Your conſtant Reader, Z.

Extract of a letter, dated Newcaſtle, 18 miles this ſide of Richmond, May 28, 1781.

"Yeſterday was a week ſince Cornwallis joined Arnold (Philips being dead of a fever) at Peterſburgh, the latter had 3500 men, the former 1500. The Thurſday following they marched down oppoſite to Weſtover (25 miles below Richmond) where they were reinforced by 2000 men from New-York. Their whole force conſiſts of at leaſt 6000 men, now ſaid to have croſſed to Weſtover, and in motion towards Richmond. The Marquis la Fayette evacuated Richmond laſt night, and retreated to Winſtone's Bridge, about 8 miles above Richmond, inclining to the north. He has about 1500 regulars and 4000 militia, and will be able to make a ſtand as ſoon as the reinforcements of the back militia come up, who turn out in great numbers, well armed with rifles and muſkets. Col. Campbell is at the head of a conſiderable body."

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated February 16, 1781.

"Good news by the way of France from the Eaſt-Indies. A conqueſt made by the Engliſh on the French, about the ſame time when they took Pondicherry, is now retaken by Hyder-Ally-Kan, an Indian King, and offered back again by him to the French. The Engliſh beaten by the Marattas in the country of Arcot. Their ſquadron in the Eaſt-Indies is now inferior to that of the French there, under command of M. d'Orves."

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, March 22.

"I have juſt ſeen a royal decree, by which the trade is opened on the coaſt of Caraccas, in Spaniſh America, not only with Old Spain, but for the friendly Colonies of America."

On Tueſday, the 29th ult. died, in the 29th year of his age, ANDREW ROBESON, Eſq; of this city. He was deſcended of a very reſpectable family, who were among the firſt ſettlers of Pennſylvania—Gentle and engaging in his manners, liberally educated, with good abilities, he early roſe to eminence in the profeſſion of the law, in which, and in ſeveral public offices, he diſcharged his duty with remarkable integrity and to general ſatisfaction: A ſlight acquaintance with him procured him eſteem, and it continued to any length always centered in friendſhip which was almoſt inviolable. Few inſtances have happened where the death of a man, at ſo early a period of his life, has occaſioned more regret among his fellow-citizens in general, and a large number of particular friends. His remains, borne by gentlemen of the ſame profeſſion, as the laſt mark of their reſpect for him, were attended to the Church grave yard by a large number of reſpectable citizens of every denomination.

JAMES READ, Eſq; is appointed, by the Hon. Supreme Executive Council, Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty, in the place of ANDREW ROBESON, Eſq; deceaſed.

On Monday laſt the Surveyor-General, by Order of the Preſident and Council, began to lay out the City Lots, which are to be ſold, in order to redeem the Bills of Credit of this State dated April 29, 1780.

SIR, *Philadelphia, May* 23, 1781.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that on the 7th ultimo I marched about three hundred men (nearly half the number of volunteers from the country) and ſurpriſed the towns of Cooſhocking and Indaochaic on the river Muſkingum, killed 15 warriors and took upwards of 20 old men, women and children. About 4 miles above the towns I detached a party to croſs the river and deſtroy a party of about 40 warriors, who had juſt before (as I learnt by an Indian whom the advance guard took priſoner) croſſed over with ſome priſoners and ſcalps, and were drunk; but there being a very high freſh in the river, the attempt was found impracticable. After deſtroying the towns, with great quantities of peltry and other ſtores, and killing about 40 head of cattle, I marched up the river about 7 miles, with a view to croſs the river to purſue the Indians; but when I propoſed my plan to the volunteers, I found they conceived they had done enough, and were determined to return; wherefore I marched to Newcomer's-town, where a few Indians who remained in our intereſt (not exceeding 30 men) had withdrawn themſelves.

Captains Kilbuck and Luzerna, upon hearing of our troops being on the Muſkingum, immediately purſued the warriors, killed one of their greateſt villains, and brought his ſcalp to me.

The plunder brought in by the troops ſold at Fort Henry for about 80,000 l. I had upon this expedition, Captains Montour and Wilſon, and three other faithful Indians, who contributed greatly to the ſucceſs.

The troops behaved with great ſpirit; and although there was conſiderable firing between them and the Indians, I had not a man killed or wounded, and only one horſe ſhot. I have the honour to be, with the utmoſt reſpect and attachment,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
DANIEL BROADHEAD.

His Excellency S. HUNTINGTON, *Eſquire.*

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

P. S. The old men, women and children, taken at the Indian towns on Muſkingum, were ſet at liberty, with an injunction to tell their warriors that it was them we came to fight, and if they were men they would act as we had done, ſhould any of our old men, women and children, fall into their hands.

*** The COMMITTEE of MILITIA of the City and Diſtricts is requeſted to meet this afternoon at five o'clock, in the Univerſity.

PHILADELPHIA, ſs.

AT a Meeting of the Subſcribers, Juſtices of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the Purpoſe of ſettling the ASSIZE of BREAD in the ſaid City and County, We do therefore agree upon the PRICES following, viz.

Superfine Fourpenny Loaf, 1 pound 6 ounces.
Middling Flour ditto, - 1 lb. - 10 oz.
Rye ditto, - - 2 lb.

And all other Loaves of Bread in proportion.

Witneſs our Hands, the 1ſt Day of June, 1781.

PLUNKET FLEESON,
ISAAC HOWELL,
BENJAMIN PASCHALL,
JOHN MILLER.

A Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT SMITH, Clerk of the Market.

PAPER HANGINGS,

OF a very neat Pattern and good Ground, ſufficient for Papering a few Rooms, may be had at a reaſonable price, at WILLIAM POYNTELL's Stationary Store, in Second-ſtreet, three doors below Market ſtreet.

At ſame place may be had, BLACK INK-POWDER, of an excellent quality, by the groce, doze, &c. Alſo, WRITING-PAPER, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, &c. &c. &c. ¶ 6 w.

Cheſter county, June 2, 1781.

THOSE who have joined the TROOP of LIGHT HORSE, are requeſt to meet on the 18th inſtant, at ten o'clock, at the Croſs-Keys Tavern on Lancaſter road; then and there to tranſact ſuch buſineſs as may be laid before them concerning ſaid Troop. It is expected that each and every of them will come equipted as by law directed, otherwiſe they will not be received.

¶ 1w. SAMUEL VANLEER, Lieut. of Horſe.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that the time of their ſubſcription is juſt expired; thoſe who chooſe to employ him another quarter are deſired to leave their names and ſubſcriptions at the ſtages where their papers are left, paying Five Shillings hard money per quarter, for the papers and carriage. Thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to pay immediately, and oblige their humble ſervant, JAMES BALLENTINE.

Cheſter county, June 6, 1781.

WHEREAS JANE, my Wife,
Without quarrel or ſtrife,
Hath elop'd from my bed and boarding:
This caution I give,
It's as true as I live,
For her I will not pay one farthing,
Or debts ſhe may make,
After this date,
In my policy I hope there's no evil;
Now I have ſet forth the ſame,
I here ſign my name,
Which is, MARMADUKE HIVEL. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, between the ſeven and eight mile ſtone, on Briſtol road, A Sorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven or eight years old, fourteen and an half hands high, with a blaze in her face, and one hind foot white, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 12, 1781. JAMES POTTS.

N. B. Likewiſe was found, a ſmall ſum of HARD MONEY, ſuppoſed to be loſt by a man that fell from a horſe near the above place. Enquire as above. §

This day is PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

ROBERT AITKEN,

PRINTER *and* BOOKSELLER, *in Market-ſtreet, three doors above the* COFFEE HOUSE,

OBSERVATIONS on the nature and uſe of PAPER CREDIT and the peculiar advantages to be derived from it in NORTH-AMERICA; from which are inferred the *means* of eſtabliſhing and ſupporting it; including propoſals for founding a NATIONAL BANK.—Inſcribed to the Honourable the Congreſs, and the Honourable the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of *Pennſylvania*.

LIKEWISE

An ADDRESS from the Baptiſt Church in *Philadelphia* to their Siſter Churches of the ſame denomination in North-America.

N. B. The above pamphlet is intended as a very brief caveat againſt the dangerous hereſy of the "*Univerſal Reſtoration of bad men and angels from hell*," taught by Ethanan Winchester, and acknowledged by him in ſaid pamphlet.

ALSO

Hutchin's elegant Map of Virginia, Pennſylvania, Maryland, &c. &c. Teſtaments, Art of Speaking, Croxall's Fables, Spelling-books, Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, Preſbyterian and Baptiſt Catechiſms, Confeſſions of Faith and Church Diſcipline, New England Primers.

Higheſt price for LINEN RAGS. ¶

A Crimſon Silk UMBRELLA,

With forked braſs mountings, was left ſomewhere in this city by a gentleman, who cannot recollect the houſe. Whoever has the ſame in poſſeſſion, are requeſted to ſend it to the French Conſul's, in Arch-ſtreet, for which they will receive the thanks of the owner.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Water ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, in the night of the 16th of May, the following goods, viz. one piece of purple calicoe, containing 18 yards, 6 yards light chintz, one piece Iriſh linen 25 yards, two pieces jaconet muſlin 21 yards each, one piece black mode 25 yards, one ditto pink 12 yards, one piece fine India dimity 7 yards, one piece black ell wide perſian, one piece green ditto, three pieces bandanoe handkerchiefs, eight black barcelona ditto, two remnants book muſlin, a pair large ſilver buckles, and ſundry ſmall articles, ſuch as ribbon, &c. Whoever ſecures the thief with the above goods, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

¶ HANNAH LABOYTEAUX.

York-Town, April 15, 1781.

DESERTED,

The following Soldiers, lately enliſted by the Claſſes of this town, and who received the bounty, to ſerve in the firſt Pennſylvania regiment during the war:

LUCAS IVES, born in England, by trade a breeches-maker, aged 25 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender, of fair complexion and hair, and grey eyes.

JOHN HENDRY, born in this county, aged 28 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, able bodied, of fair complexion, and brown hair: Had on a blue coat, faced with black pluſh or velvet, and had been lately diſcharged from the Pennſylvania line.

JOHN CLAIR, born in England, aged 19 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſlender, of fair complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair: Had on, a blue coat with red facings, and had been lately diſcharged from the continental army.

JOHN MILLER, born in Germany, aged 40 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, of fair complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair: He ſaid that he lately lived at Pipe-Creek, in Maryland.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerters, or any of them, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that they may be returned to the aforeſaid regiment, ſhall receive, for each of them ſo ſecured, TWENTY SHILLINGS SPECIE, from

WILLIAM SCOTT, Lieut. York county.

TO BE SOLD,

A very healthy, active, likely

NEGROE BOY,

About 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

This is to give the Public Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, Gardener and Nurſery-man, late Gardener to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Conſul, in Turner's-Lane, will follow Gardening in and about the city of Philadelphia, during the remaining part of the ſummer ſeaſon, from the 1ſt of June till the 15th of November; and alſo will follow Pruning of Fruit Trees of every kind from the 15th of November till the 15th of March.

Any Gentlemen or others that are inclined to employ him, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

CORNELIUS HEAGERTY.

N. B. He may be ſpoke with the firſt of June, and every Saturday through the year, at Mr. Dennis M'Carty's, at the ſign of the White-Horſe, in Elbow-Lane. ¶

FIVE SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away on Saturday morning, the 26th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named Jonathan Harker, between 14 and 15 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, about four feet eight or nine inches high, thick ſet, with dark coloured hair; had on when he went away a hunting ſhirt, a homeſpun linen ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes with round braſs buckles, no hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and delivers him to his maſter, living in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ BENJAMIN BICKERTON.

All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Providence townſhip, Chester county, about the 3d of May, A Dark Bay HORSE, about ten or eleven years old, branded with the letters G S, trots and paces. the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. † JACOB MALIN.

May 15, 1781.

Chester County, May 16, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, all late of the county of Cheſter, having been by due courſe of law forfeited to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the county aforeſaid, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of land, viz.

No. 1. One tract of 300 acres, and buildings, ſaw-mill and other improvements, in Weſt Caln townſhip, late the eſtate of Richard Swanwick.

No. 2. Two tracts, with good improvements, containing 500 acres, in Weſt Bradford townſhip, late the eſtate of Philip Marchinton.

No. 3. One tract of 150 acres, good improvements and a well accuſtomed tavern, in London grove, late the eſtate of Stephen Anderſon.

No. 4. One tract of 90 acres, well improved, in Weſt Caln townſhip, late the eſtate of George Sinclair.

No. 5. Two thirds of 200 acres, well improved, in Sadſbury, late the eſtate of Francis and William Armſtrong.

No. 6. A houſe and lot of 4 acres of land, in Marlborough, late the eſtate of John Jackſon, jun.

No. 7. One tract of land, containing 90 acres and improvements, in New Garden, late the eſtate of Joſhua Proctor.

All which will be ſold at the Court Houſe at Cheſter, in ſaid county, on the 21ſt of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until the whole is ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourths to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of the full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed. JOHN HANNUM,) Agents for
THOMAS LEVIS,) Cheſter county.

Bucks County, December 2, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, all late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: I the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, conſiſting of the following meſſuages or tracts of land, viz. A valuable meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 200 acres of land; having thereon two good dwelling houſes, a griſt-mill newly repaired, good orchard, meadow, &c. within a mile of the river Delaware and Sherrard's ferry; late the eſtate of ſaid John Overholt.

A meſſuage and tenement, containing 50 acres of land, ſituate in Hilltown; on which is a log houſe and barn, orchard, meadows, &c. late the eſtate of ſaid Evan Thomas.

A meſſuage and plantation, containing 100 acres of land, ſituate in New-Britain townſhip; having thereon a houſe, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. late the eſtate of ſaid John Meredith.

A valuable meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Upper-Makefield townſhip, containing 150 acres of land; having thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. late the eſtate of ſaid Alexander Corbert.

All which will be ſold at the Court-houſe at Newtown, in ſaid county, on the 18th of June next; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day. The terms of ſale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at Ten Shillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the State; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes, in like manner to revert to the State, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale; gold, ſilver, or paper money made legal tender by Act of Aſſembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

GEORGE WALL, Agent Bucks county.

Reading, April 27, 1781.

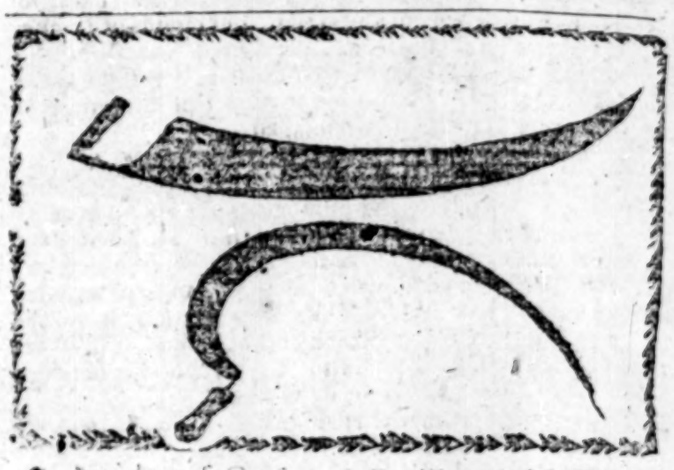
WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen and John Cuſter having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for Berks county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen and John Cuſter, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe in Reading, on the 18th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the morning. the ſales to continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of, viz.

No. 1,	containing about	22 acres,	known by the name
No. 2,	- -	30 ditto,	of the Big Spring
No. 3,	- -	30 ditto,	Tract, in Heidel-
No. 4,	- -	25 ditto,	berg Townſhip;
No. 5,	- -	475 ditto,	late the property
No. 6,	- -	333 ditto,	of Andrew Allen.
		915 Acres.	

One tract of land, in Brunſwick townſhip, on Raven-creek, conſiſting of about 180 acres, adjoining lands of Jocob Hoffman; late the property of John Cuſter.

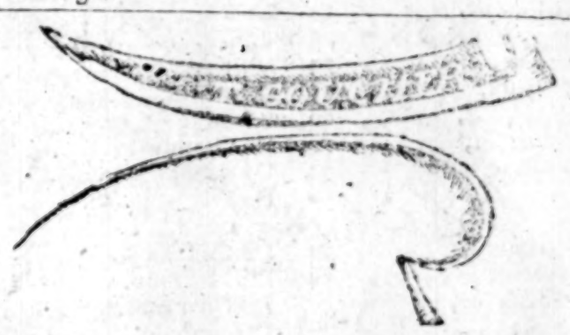
The terms of ſale will be as follow, One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent payable in wheat, at Ten Shillings per buſhel, to be delivered half-yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh, at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth part of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe-money to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the State; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale. Gold, Silver or Paper money, made legal tender by act of Aſſembly, or Certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

HENRY HALLER,
THOMAS PARRY,
DAVID MORGAN, } Agents.



A Number of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES (a few dozen of which are made of the beſt imported ſteel) and SICKLES, now preparing for the enſuing harveſt, to be SOLD, either Wholeſale or Retail, by the makers, BOAZ MATTHEWS, in Darby, and EVAN TRUMAN, in Philadelphia.

N. B. SMITHS BELLOWS are made and ſold by ſaid Truman, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Draw-Bridge.



ONE hundred dozen of graſs and cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES are now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, ſold by wholeſale and retail, warranted and unwarranted good, made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at his ſhop in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, next door to the ſign of the Black-horſe, Philadelphia.

N B. A quantity of weavers reeds for ſale, made by an excellent workman, fit for either town or country weavers. They are made of Jamaica cane. Enquire as above. ¶ 8 w.

Twenty four Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the nineteenth of March, from the ſubſcriber, a NEGROE MAN, named HARRY, has very black thick lips, with a red ſpot on the inner ſide of his lower one: Had on when he went away, a coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, a black cloth waiſt-coat, yellow breeches, blue ſtockings mended with white yarn, coarſe trowſers and a ſailors frock; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever brings home ſaid Negroe ſhall have the above Reward. JAMES COCHRAN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to harbour ſaid Negroe.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

Has removed from SPRUCE and WATER-STREETS to the eaſt ſide of WATER-STREET, the ſeventh door above MARKET-STREET,

Where he has for SALE,

Scotch Snuff & manufactured Tobacco

Of the firſt Quality. ¶ 3 m.

TO BE SOLD,

A new and elegant COACH,

With white Cloth Lining, and Harneſs compleat. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,

In Third-ſtreet, TANNERS OYL, of the beſt quality, and a few imported HIDES, &c.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1781.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THREE NEGROE SLAVES, viz.

One a Tanner and Currier, about 26 years old; one a very good Shoemaker, about 19; the other a ſmart boy, about 12 years old; all of them are very ſtrong and healthy, and have had the ſmall pox and meaſles. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Draw-bridge.

¶ ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

Little-Egg-Harbour, April 28, 1781.

THIS is to give Public Notice to all whom it may concern, That the ſubſcriber, who has kept a Public Houſe for ſome time paſt at Little-Egg-Harbour, has now declined keeping a Houſe of Entertainment any longer, as many wrong cenſures and difficulties has occurred therefrom; therefore takes this method to acquaint all travellers with the above reſolution, as he means to move back into the country to avoid the ill reproach of people. ¶ DAVID FOLKINBURG.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.